THE NATIONAL BANKS. STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION OF ALL THE BANKS ON JUNE 26-A MORE FAVORABLE EX-HIBIT THAN IN 1873-THE EFFECT OF THE NEW RESERVE LAW NOT YET APPARENT.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, July 31.-The Controller of the Currency has just completed an abstract, exhibiting the condition of the National banks on the 26th of June last, which comprises the first returns made by the banks since the passage of the act of June 20, when the reserve laws were materially changed. The statement shows that, under the head of liabilities, the amount of individual deposits of all the National banks at that date was \$600,-863,000; the amount due to banks, \$143,033,000; amount of circulation, \$338,538,000. Under the head of resources, the amount due from banks was \$156,111,000; the amount due from reserve agents, \$97,871,000; specie, \$22,326,000; legal tenders, \$150,888,000. The corresponding items at the same date last year were: Individual deposits, \$641,121,000; amount due to banks, \$178,597,-000; circulation, \$338,788,000; and under the head of resources, specie, \$27,950,000; legal tenders, \$128,056, 600; due from banks, \$154,545,000; due from reserve agent, \$97,143,000. The capital of the banks in June. 1874, was \$101,000,000; loans, \$922,000,000. In June, 1878, their capital was \$490,000,000; loans, \$922,-

The statement shows that, while the individual deposits have fallen off about \$20,000,000 since last year, the amount due to banks has increased about \$17,000,000, while the amount of specie and legaltender notes has increased more than \$17,000,000; the statement at the present time being therefore stronger than in June, 1873. The number of banks deficient in reserve under the present act was only 20, and the total amount of the deficiency, \$379,400, \$300,000 of which was a deficiency in four banks in redemption cities. It is impossible to give a comparative statement of the excess of reserve held by banks over the amount required by the new act until the reserve held in redemption cities and in the country banks can be separated. The reports of the banks from which the present statement has been compiled having been made a few days after the passage of the act, gives but little information in reference to its operation upon the reserves of the banks, but it is expected that the next statement will give interesting statistics upon this point.

THE LEGALITY OF THE DISTRICT IMPROVE MENT CERTIFICATES.

A TEST CASE BROUGHT BEFORE JUSTICE WYLLE-THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ONE-HALF OF THE DISTRICT DEBT INVOLVED-A LARGE PART OF THE SPECIAL CERTIFICATES HYPOTHECATED IN NEW YORK.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, July 30 .- The first real test of the legality of the special improvement certificates of this District was made before Justice Wylie in Special Term, on Tuesday, July 28. The point was made in a chancery case in which the sale of a lot in the northern part of this city was reported at \$1,800, with an agreement that the money should not be paid until all liens were first paid off; several alleged liens, costs of suit, taxes, &c., were presented for approval. The Court directed the payment of the general taxes and the judgment liens, but refused to allow a special tax certificate of seven hundred dollars for improvements. now held by a New York bank, without further advisement, and directed that the claim under the certificate be referred to the auditor to report whether such certificates constitute a lien on the real estate upon which they are issued. Whatever the ruling of the auditors may be in

this ease, exceptions will be taken, and the question come up for argument before the court. Should the auditors decide that the assessments for which their certificates were issued were legal, the nice point for the courts to determine will be whether they are embraced within the limit of the ten million debt authorized by the organic act, and unless this can be clearly established it is the opinion of some of the ablest lawyers of the District that the courts will pronounce this class of certificates as illegal and in direct violation not only of the organic act but decision will be to transfer the responsibility for onehalf of the present debt of the District from its property to the individual members of the Board of Public Works, and unless Congress assumes this excess of indebtedness, there is no telling the amount of litigation in store. Nearly all of their special tax certificates were hypothecated in New-York, and are now held there; and this case being a test one, its solution by the auditors and courts is looked for with considerable interest.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. A CALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF FIVE

TWENTY BONDS FOR REDEMPTION. WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31, 1874. The following will be issued from the Treasury to

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Con

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the National debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accroed interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as "Five-twenty bonds," will be paint at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the Ist of November, 1874, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day—that is to say:

Coupon bends knewn as the third series, set of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862; Coupon bonds, \$50, No. 12,201 to 14,500, both incusive; \$100, No. 82,01 to 45,100, both incusive; \$300, No. 19,401 to \$25,700, both inclusive; \$4,000, No. 47,301 to 70,200, both incusive; \$100, No. 18,20,000,000.

Registered Bends.—\$50, No. 1,461 to No. 1,750, both inclusive; \$100, No. 10,701 to No. 13,300, both incusive; \$5,000, No. 6,401 to 7,700, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 10,500, hoth inclusive; \$1,000, No POSTMASTERS' COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE

PRESIDENT. The President has signed the commissions of the fol-

lowing Postmasters;

Mrs. Betsy Arrower, New London, Conn.; Thos. Knell, Westkield, Mo.; Lewis J. Merriam, Greenfield, Mass.; Hiram O. Paine, Fremont, Neb.; Peter O. Johns, Uniontown, Penn.; Jno. W. Marshall, Plattsmouth, Neb.; Jas. B. Storer, Akron, Onio; Henry P. Strong, Beloit, Wis.; Wim. H. Merrill, Warsaw, N. Y.; Hiram S. Towne, Ripon, Wis.; Thomas H. Thompson, Oxford, Penn.; Thomas N. Stone, Elko, Nev.; Robert Cruiskhank, Salem, N. Y.; Albert B. Chamberlain, Ashland, Nev.; O. H. Sheldon, Burlingame, Kansas; Lorenzo W. Joy, Northampton, Mass., M. J. Griffiths, Fredericksburg, Va.; Calvin P. Tatt, Williamstown, Mass.; Joseph E. Hood, Danvers, Mass.; W. R. Remington, Canton, N. Y.; John H. Brukerhoff, Waupun, Wis.; James Robb, Ottawa, Kansas; George N. Bingham, Rockville, Conn.; Henry B. Jargews, Hudson, Wis.; John Michell, Addison, N. Y.; Charles R. Brayton, Providence, R. I.; Andrew Whitney, Nantucket, Mass.; G. F. Crowningshield, Central Falls, R. I.; G. J. Langs, Chie, Greencastie, Ind.; Jonnathan Jessup, Yerk, Penn.; John W. Dereen, Demopolis, Ala. lowing Postmasters:

He has also appointed James C. Brown Collector of Internal Revenue for the XXth Bistrict of Pennsylvania, and Stephen Keogh Chief Engineer of the Revenue

RAILROAD LAND GRANT DECISION. In reply to an interrogatory by the Secretary of the Treasury, the acting Attorney-General has decided that a radicoad existing, in contemplation or unfinished, is defined and identified by its track and termini. A substantial change of terminus destroys the identity, as is shown in numerous cases where such change has been successfully resisted by subscribers to the original un dertaking. If, therefore, a land grant has been made to a company to aid in constructing, in whole or in part. a road between certain termini upon condition of a cer-tain use of such rallroad, such condition lies between the termini mentioned, no more or less. Any subse-quent change of termini will not affect the original ap-plication of this condition.

THE PROGRESS OF REDEMPTION. The Treasurer has on hand about \$10,000,900 of National bank notes sent him for redemption, which are new

being assorted, and it is expected that nearly the whole amount will be delivered to the Controller of the Currency, the delivery to begin early next week. The currency, after being counted in the office of the Controller of the Currency, is then to be destroyed and very nearly the whole amount again to be issued in new circulation, thus involving the counting of twee the amount of notes received from the Treasurer's office.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31, 1874. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that ail ines of steamers plying between the United Provinces and places in the United States on the Atlantic coast must conduct their business in all respects as other foreign-going vessels are required to do. This decision will affect several Eastern lines which have heretofore carried on the business in an irregular mannes, and thus enjoyed privileges not countenanced by law.

The bids for supplying beef, flour, coffee, and sugar for the Indians of Arizona and New-Mexico were opened at the Interior Department to-day. There were 22 parties the Interior Department to-day. There were 22 particles bidding. The offers ranged from \$2 to \$5 for beef; flour, \$5 to \$13 per hundred pounds; coffee, 23 to 40 cents, and suchr, 15 to 40 cents. Secretary Gowan and Commissioner Smith have the bids under consideration. The award will be made in a few days.

The Postal Convention of France goes into effect tomorrow, Aug. 1. The postage on letters to France will be nine cents per half ounce.

THE POSTAL CAR CONTROVERSY.

NO SETTLEMENT REACHED.

PROBABILITY THAT PRESIDENT HINCKLEY WILL WITHDRAW THE CARS, AS THREATENED-THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR THE EMERGENCY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, July 31 .- Up to the hour of closing the Post-Office Department to-day nothing of a definite character had been determined with reference to the settlement of the postal car controversy. To-morrow is the day fixed by the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad for the withdrawal of the postal cars on that road, unless the Department consents to pay increased compensation for that service; but this the Department cannot agree to, for the reason that it is now paying all that the law allows. He telegraphed to the Postmaster-General to-day, saying that the mail contractor on the Gray's Ferry road, which connects Manatua and the ferry, wanted to know what he should do with the mail bound south, which arrives at Gray's Ferry to-morrow, and that the said contractor was willing to contract for delivering mails in Baltimore. He also asked how much would be paid the contractor for this service. This is regarded at the Department as an evidence of his intention to withdraw the cars

Mr. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, left Washington to-night for Philadelphia in order to be convenient to the scene of action in case President Hinckley carries his threat into execution and takes the postal cars off the road. Mr. Bangs's plan of action is as follows: In case the cars are removed he has authority to enter into a four years' contract with the Pennsylvania Company for carrying the mail over their road in postal cars, via Lancaster, Penn., to New-York, thus ignoring the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road altogether, leaving that Company and the people of Delaware to settle the annoyance created thereby as best they can. The route over the Pennsylvania road via Laneaster, will be about 27 miles longer than the present route and mails will be about an hour later. Mr. Bangs says, in the event the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road consents to allow the postal cars to remain on their road, with a previous notice to the Postmaster-General that they will expect increased compensation over the present rates allowed them, that the Department will continue to use the cars and let the Company take such course as it may see fit for the recovery of additional money.

MR. HINCKLEY FIRM. THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE

RAILROAD COMPANY INSIST ON THEIR TERMS-A DELAY OF TWELVE HOURS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON THREATENED.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, July 31 .- The postal car controversy is still unsettled. President Hinckley maintains firmly the position he has taken in his correspondence with the Department, and Acting Postmaster-General Marshall has shown no disposition to yield further than to request, through the Postmaster in this city, that Hinckley will consider Monday the 1st of the month instead of Saturday and not act upon his ultimatum until then. Mr. Hinckley stated to-day that not the least embarrassment or delay in the transmission of the mails need occur if the Department is disposed to prevent it. If the law forbids the allowance of increased compensation to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road, as the Acting Postmaster-General claims, there is nothing. he said, to prevent the making of a contract withan outside party to carry the mails over that road at any rate that may be agreed upon. Proposals have already gone forward from several persons who offer to perform the service for less compensation than is now paid to other roads. An agent of Adams Express Company offered to-day to carry the mail between Baltimore and Philadelphia in postal cars, exactly as it is now carried, for a less price proportionately than is paid the Pennsylvania Railroad for its mail service. Another proposition has been made by the contractor on the Junction road, a line of road four miles long connecting the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad with the road from to New-York. President Hinckiey dwells upon the fact that this contractor now stands between a railroad company and the Post Office Department in exactly the attitude which he proposes shall be occupied by a contractor for the mail service on his road as a ettlement of the existing difficulty. In 1867 the Junction Company refused to carry the mail on the terms fixed by the Department, whereupon the Department made a contract with an outside party at rates three times as high as are paid the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company, and this contractor made his own bargain with the Junction Company. Extreme measures, or rather the extremest the Department to deal justly by him. He says he will not take the postal cars off the road. If the Department continue to send mail and messengers upo them after Sunday night, he will hold that his terms have been accepted. In the course of two or three days thereafter he will ask the Acting Postmaster-General whether he feels bounds to pay the increased compensation. If he says yes, all will be right; if no, then Mr. Hinckley's course will be to do his duty under the strict letter of the law as construed by the Department, but to grant no favors to the Government as long as it refuses to deal fairly by his@Company. He, will continue to run the postal cars belonging to his Company, but will not permit them to be run a rod further than his read extends. They will be stopped at the termini in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the mails will have to be transferred to other cars on the connecting roads, which will cause a delay of at least twelve hours between Washinston and New-York. Furthermore, he will not allow postal cars belonging to the Pennsylvania Company, or the roads connecting with his line at Baltimore, to pass over his road unless the companies owning them will pay his prices, which of course they will not, as the Department would not reimburse them. The delays that will occur in consequence, Mr. Hinckley insists, will be wholly the fault of the Government. He offers to transport the postal cars without delay at rates less than paid other roads. The Post-Office Department says it is debarred by law from accoding to his terms. Thereupon outside parties to whom the Department does not pretend it cannot pay what it pleases come in and offer the same terms. If the authorities befuse to accept either offer Mr. Hinckley thinks the public will know where to place the blame. yes, all will be right; if no, then Mr. Hinckley's course

GRAND LODGE OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Utica, July 31 .- The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias closed its session at so'clock this morning. The following is a complete list of the officers

Grand Chancellor, John H. Meech of Buffalo; Vice Grand Chancellor, Frank Harder of Albany; Grand Grand Chancellor, Frank Harder of Albany; Grand Prelate, P. C. E. H. Mullins of New York; Grand Seribe, Frank W. George of Pourhkeepsie; Grand Banker, R. L. Carpenter of Brooklyn; Supreme Representatives, long term, James Irwin; short term, John W. Root, The following officers were appointed by the Grand

Grand Guide, Past Chanceller Smith of Elmira : Inner

Guard, P. C. Crandall of New-York; Outer Guard, P. C. The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held in Brooklyn on the fourth Monday in July, 1875.

A CHILD'S TERRIBLE MANIA.

MORBID IMPULSE FOR BABY-BURNING.

YOUNG GIRL ATTEMPTS TO BURN HER EMPLOYER'S CHILD-SHE TRIES THREE TIMES TO DESTROY A HOTEL IN WEST FARMS-HER DETECTION AND

A girl named Henrietta Warble, age 15, iving with her mother, Mrs. Sophia Warbie, a German dressmaker at No. 418 East Seventeenth-st., was arrested on Thursday night by a special officer of the Thirtyfourth or Tremont Precinct charged with arson. The giri was taken to Tremont and there arraigned before Justice Wheeler of the VIth District Police Court. From the examination then held, the following strange facts were gathered: The girl Henrietta was employed by a Mrs. Stern of Hoboken, two weeks ago, to attend her child, a baby of eight or nine months. Mrs. Stern is passing the Summer at Leopold Ap-per's hotel in West Farms, where, among other boarders, are a Mr. Frank and his family of New-York. During the first week of the new servant's engagement Mrs. Stern found her incompetent, but concluded to try her a week longer before discharging her. The duties of the servant during this tim were mainly to tend Mrs. Stern's child. On Wednesday norning a servant in the hotel, named Rachel, in passing along the second floor, scented smoke, and breaking open the door of a hall-room, which Mr. Frank had en gaged and usually occupied, found the room filled with moke, the bed on fire, and in the middle of the bed, crying lustily, Mr. Frank's little child, aged six months Rachel rescued the baby, which was almost suffecated by the smoke, and giving the alarm, succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had done much damage. The fire caused little comment, Many theories of its origin most natural under the circumstances were advanced and accepted, and the matter would have received little notice but for subsequent events. A few hours after the excitement had subsided, a dense volume of smoke was observed pouring forth from one of the dining-room closets of the hotel, and the door being broken open, a pile of table linen was discovered to be burning. An investigation of the second fire elicited the fact that Henrietta Warble had been seen emerging from the dining-room just as the smoke from the closet was discovered. It was considered impossible, however, by Mr. Frank and by Mrs. Stern that she could have been implicated in the first attempt at incendiarism. Her youth and generally quiet and obliging manners, as well as the expression of her face, which was that of a simple minded, candid, and truthful girl, forbade such terrible suspicions. But half an hour later Henrietta was observed stealing away from a closet in one of the halls, and almost immediately afterward smoke was observed issuing from that door, and a small quantity of clothing was found burning inside. Henricita was thereupon seized by Mr. Appel, the proprietor of the hetel, and taken before Mr. Frank and Mrs. Stern, to whom she confessed the three incendiary attempts. When Mr. Frank remonstrated with her and said that she might have burned his little child, she calmly replied that she knew that; she wanted to burn it up! Mr. Frank, in horror at this strange acknowledgment, questioned the girl closely, and became convinced that she was the victim of a terrible morbid impulse for child-burning and house-burning, almost as irresistible in its influence as the mania that assails the Boston boy-murderer, Jesse Pomeroy. She admitted quietly and calmly, as if it were mere ordinary incident of a life, that she had attempted to burn a number of other children, and had set fire to nearly every house in which she had been, in bedience to the impulse. She had never tried to kill Mrs. Stern's baby because she loved it, but she had never liked Mr. Frank's baby, and the moment she saw it asleep in bed the idea seized her to burn it, and she instantly lit the match. She would not designate any other families with whom she had lived, claiming to have forgotten their names, except that of Mrs. Kinney of Tarrytown, with whom] she staid two weeks. She

she wanted to burn Mr. Frank's child, she replied in the Mrs. Stern was completely overcome by the danger her child had been in, when these statements were made by Henrietta, and she discharged the girl at once Through the neglect of either Mr. Frank or Mr. Appel, both of whom failed to report the matter to the police. the dangerous servant was allowed to depart, and it was not until Thursday that Mr. Frank became aware that it was his duty to inform the police authorities. Capt. Steers of the Thirty-fourth Precinct at Tremont at once sent a special officer to the girl's residence at No. 418 East Seventeenth-st. She was found and taken to Tremont. The mother is a dressmaker, and is very poor. She was overwhelmed with grief and terror on hearing

was once seized with the idea of burning

Mrs. Kinney's baby, but Mrs. [Kinney had been

very kind to her, and at the moment the morbid impulse

seized her, the thought also recurred of how sorry Mrs.

Kinney would be, and the impulse was conquered. Hen-

rietta stated also that she had lived for a month in the

family of Dr. Uhling, who is now serving a term of im-

prisonment in the State Prison for an attempted fraud

upon an insurance company by means of the coffin of

bricks, but ishe added simply, "there was no baby

there." When asked subsequently by a reporter why

the nature of the charges against her daughter. Justice Wheeler, having examined Messrs. Frank and Appel relative to the charges, called the girl herself to the witness box, when she made a confession substantially as given above. The Justice held her in \$1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. It is understood that an inquiry as to her sanity will be made by order of the court at an early day. In her cell yesterday she moaned and wept loud enough to be heard plainly in the sitting-room above. The child is small for her years, thin, and frail in body, and has a pretty face, with very dark brown hair, and large black eyes. She looks both intelligent and kindly, and she shed tears while acknowledging to the reporter the crimes which she had already confessed in court. She was engaged by Mrs. Stern from an intelligence office at Second-st and the Bowery.

THE TROUBLE IN MISSISSIPPI.

GOV. AMES ASKS THE PRESIDENT TO SEND TROOPS TO VICKSBURG TO PRESERVE THE PEACE-A STATE-MENT OF THE FACTS IN THE CONTROVERSY SUB-MITTED-THE PRESIDENT DECLINES TO FORWARD TROOPS EXCEPT UNDER A CONSTITUTIONAL CALL. WASHINGTON, July 31 .- The following is the telegram of Gov. Ames of Mississippi to the President

in relation to the Vicksburg trouble : JACKSON, Miss., July 29, 1874.

President U. S. GRANT, Washington: I regret to inform you that I find upon returning here that an alarming condition of affairs exists at Vicks burg. Infantry and cavalry organizations exist, and it is reported that a number of pieces of artillery have been sent to that city, and these bodies, organized and armed without authority and in violation of law, assume to be guardians of the peace. This is a political controversy. On one side the Democrats, represented by the whites, claim that they fear frauds on the part of their opponents. The Republicans, consisting mainly of blacks, claim that they fear frauds and also violence on the part of the Democrats. At one time a collision and bloodshed was feared by all-now by the Republicans but by the Democrats it is disbelieved, only because they have become masters of the situation. It is they, also, who oppose the presence of troops at this time. Of the causes of this lamentable state of affairs it is now useless to speak. I only seek peace and protection for all. Can there be any serious objection why troops should not be sent there! No barm can result, for troops are in many of our cities; at this moment in two of the cities of this State. Their presence may be great good; it may save many lives; even one would more than compensate for the harm which, if any, I do not see to result from such presence. Will it not be the least of evils to have troops there for any emergency !

ADELBERT AMES, Governor of Mississippi. The following reply was sent to Gov. Ames te-day: WASHINGTON, July 31, 1874. The Hon. A. AMES, Jackson, Miss .:

The contents of your dispatch bave been submitted to the President. He declines to move the troops, except under a call made strictly in accordance with the terms of the Constitution.

W. W. EZIKNAP, Secretary of War.

THE PLYMOUTH WARFARE.

A CRISIS NOT YET REACHED. THE COMMITTEE INSIST THAT MR. MOULTON MUST PRECEDE MR. BEECHER-PROTRACTED EXAMINA-TION OF MRS. TILTON-STATEMENTS OF PRESI-

DENT PORTER, DR. BACON, AND OLIVER JOHNSON. Neither Mr. Beecher nor Mr. Moulton has yet appeared before the Investigating Committee. The Committee affirm that the letters must be produced and compared with the extracts in Mr. Tilton's statement before Mr. Beecher can be asked to explain them; and complain that Mr. Moulton cannot be found, and that their requests for the originals the letters receive no notice, Mr. Shearman thinks that Mr. Moulton's testimony will not injure Mr. Beecher. The examination of Mrs. Tilton last night occupied several hours. Oliver Johnson has contradicted two of F. B. Carpenter's statements, and expressed doubts as to Mr. Tilton's veracity. Dr. Porter says that his faith in Mr. Beecher remains unshaken. Dr. Bacon denounces Mr. Moulton for keeping silent, and censures both Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher.

THE COMMITTEE'S GROUND FOR DELAY. A SHARP REJOINDER TO THEIR CRITICS-MR. BEECHER CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO EXPLAIN LETTERS

WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN PRODUCED, AND EX-TRACTS FROM WHICH HAVE BEEN QUOTED FROM

SHORT-HAND NOTES. The friends of Mr. Beecher expressed much displeasure yesterday with the position of the press toward the Examining Committee and the case before them. Said one of these gentlemen: "The Committee cannot be directed or influenced in this matter by any external excitement or by public sentiment. They are well aware that when Mr. Beecher speaks he must speak conclusively, and leave no opening by which his enemies can again enter to attack him. Everybody familiar with the affair knows well enough that he could not satisfy the public demand or remove the suspicions against him by his public denial. Every body knows now, as well, that to answer a portion of the charges and leave some of the letters unexplained would be fatal to him. But how can he speak of letters of which only extracts have been printed, and those extracts from imperfect short-hand transcripts, especially since be does not recall writing some of the letters? He is ready and anxious to explain the strong expressions which he has used, and in a manner that will be convincing to the public as well as his friends; but why should he volunteer to speak in his own defense until the charges and the full evidence are in against him? I must take exception to THE TRIBUNE'S editorial remark this morning, 'There stand Mr. Beecher's letters.' Where do they stand ? is exactly what the Committee wish to find out, and that is what they want to know from Mr. Moulton. Do such letters exist, and what are the remaining portions of them? This must be definitely answered before the Committee can attach any importance to such documents. Letters, messengers, and telegrams have been sent in all directions for Mr. Moulton and others who pretend to have some knowledge regarding the matter, but it takes time for all this, and the public has no right to find fault with the Committee for doing their work thoroughly, even though it be slowly. If Mr. Moulton refuses to testify and other import ant witnesses follow his lead, the Committee will hear Mr. Beecher, and then render a report in accordance with the facts of which they have been made cognizant."

WHAT MR. MOULTON HAS TO TELL. THE COMMITTEE ANXIOUS TO HAVE HIM TESTIFY-

MR. SHEARMAN CONFIDENT THAT HIS STATE-MENT WILL NOT INJURE MR. BEECHER.

Counsel for the Investigating Committee and counsel for Mr. Beecher declare that they are extremely anxious, as are all the members of the Committee, to induce Francis D. Moulton to appear before them. They assert most positively that his presence is even more anxiously desired by them than by the newspapers or the general public. Up to last evening their letters to him, and the mission of their special messenger to Narragausett Pier, the inquiries and journeys of counsel and committeemen with that object in view, had not obtained a favorable reply from Mr. Moulton. His business partner, Mr. Woodruff, said yesterday that Mr. Moulton would probably be in town in the course of the day, and reports reached Mr. Beecher's friends last night that Mr. Moulton was in town, but no word came from him, and inquiries at his residence failed to find ground for the rumors. Mr. Beecher's friends are now bold in the assertion that there will be nothing in Mr. Moulton's testimony, if it is given, that will hurt Mr. Beecher; but that the injury, if any, will fall upon Mr. Moul-

T. G. Shearman says that in his opinion Mr. Moulton " has everything to lose in this question, and he is consequently indisposed to talk." "I have talked with Mr. Moulton on this subject," added Mr. Shearman, "and he has nothing to say that will burt Mr. Beecher. It is for the interest of Mr. Moulton that Mr. Moulton does not speak. Mr. Moulton has held very peculiar relations with Mr. Tilton-but I am not at liberty to say anything further. I know what Mr. Moulton's testimony is, and I wish he would speak." Mr. Shearman declined to enter into any explanation of his assertions that Mr. Moulton "had everything to lose in this question," and concerning Mr. Moulton's "very peculiar relations with Mr. Tilton," but reaffirmed his conviction that nothing to which Mr. Moulton could testify would damage Mr. Beecher's reputation.

Edward J. Ovington, when asked what explana tion he could give of Mr. Moulton's delay in meeting the Committee, replied, "Our idea is that he is afraid for his own sake to give testimony." He added: "We think that what he would say would not hurt Mr. Beecher so much as it would himself." While asserting that he had reasonable foundation for such belief he declined to go into explanations.

It is stated in behalf of counsel for the Investigating Committee that a summons to appear and testify has been sent to every person who is supposed to have testimony of any value to give in the case. To the Rev. Dr. Storrs a summons has been sent addressed to his Summer home at Princeton, Mass., but it is now stated that he has gone to Bennington, Vt., for a stay of several days and this trip may cause delay in his appearance before the Com-

EXAMINATION OF MRS. TILTON. A PROTRACTED SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Sage, Winslow, Cleveland, and Storrs, of the Investigating Committee, came together at the house of Mr. Storrs a little before 8 o'clock. Mr. Tracy, of counsel for the Committee, had gone out of town during the day and did not return in time for the evening session, and Messrs. Claffin and White of the Committee were not present, Mr. Claffin baving been absent from town for a few days. At 8:35 p. m., John L. Hill, of counsel for the committee, entered the house with a lady of slender frame, carefully vailed, and leaning upon his arm. The lady's dress, hight, and carriage, together with the fact that she had come from the house of Edward J. Ovington, at No. 148 Hicks-st., caused her to be readily recognized as Mrs. Tilton. The examination was unusually long. At half-past 10 o'clock Mr. Winslow left the meeting, but in answer to anxious inquiries said that the Committee had not yet finished its evening's work. Mrs. Tilton was the only witness examined during the sitting, which was broken up at 11:30 p. m. She was taken to the rest-

dence of Mr. Ovington in the carriage of the Chairman of the Committee.

Questions put to members of the Committee and their counsel brought out the usual anxious energy of evasion on their part, and also an uncommon desire to conceal the number of the Committee who were present. The only information vouchsafed was that the Committee were wearied with their

labors, and had adjourned to Monday evening. It had been reported that Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Ciaffin would try to get a hearing before the Investigating Committee, and last evening, while the Committee was in session, a man who claimed to represent the two women called at the house of Mr. Storrs and asked the Committee to allow them to testify, saying that they were near at hand and had their documents ready to prove all that had ever been stated by them concerning Mr. Beecher. The application was refused.

WAS MR. BEECHER THREATENED? MR. MOULTON SECURES THE RETURN OF MRS. TIL-

TON'S RETRACTION BY FORCE OF ARMS. A gentleman who has been a friend and acquaintance of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher for many years, and who says he has known the facts in the case for three years past, was asked yesterday what he knew about the charge that Mr. Moulton forcibly obtained Mrs. Tilton's retraction from Mr. Beecher. He replied that he had it from Mr. Tilton himself at the time. Said he: "I only know that Mr. Tilton teld me that Mr. Moulton, having learned that Mr. Beecher had got possession of the paper which Mrs. Tilton wrote clearing him of wrong doing, went to Mr. Beecher's house to get it. I don't know positively whether he used threats, but I know he went with a pistol in his pocket, prepared to get that paper, by threats, if necessary. I know he came away with the paper in his possession. Mr. Tilton told me so, at the time. Nearly all my knowledge of these matters was derived in the first week in January, 1871. I went to Mr. Tilton's house on New-Year's night. He was dashing off a letter to Mr. Bowen reminding him of the things he had been saying about Mr. Beecher. He pushed over the sheets to me and I must have been the first person who saw that letter. It was then that he told me.'

DENIALS FROM OLIVER JOHNSON.

HE CONTRADICTS TWO OF MR. CARPENTER'S STATE-MENTS, AND DOUBTS MR. TILTON'S VERACITY. Oliver Johnson was called upon yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter and interrogated relative to his knowledge of the quarrels between Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Tilton a year or two ago, when Mr. Carpenter was reported as indulging in free abuse of Mr. Tilton, and declared, among other things, that Mr. Tilton's head was turned by his success, but Mr. Johnson would not give any information of the facts, saying that they occurred before he became intimately acquainted with these people, and he could not speak from personal knowledge. Mr. Johnson was asked in reference to his noteworthy remark to Mr. Carpenter (referred to in the latter's statement, published on Wednesday), "My lips are sealed by a solemn promise, but if I should disclose what I know, the roof of Plymouth Church would come right off." Mr. Johnson's explanation of the remark was as follows: In the earlier period of the scandal, when I knew

nothing except what Mr. Tilton had told me, and which then was simple enough to think might have some truth in it. I may have made some strong remark as to the effect which a disclosure would have in Plymouth Church. I have no recollection, however, of using any such language; but if I did it was qualified by other remarks, and by circumstances which put an entirely different meaning upon it from that which it would suggest when taken nakedly by itself. In reality knew absolutely nothing of the scandal except what Mr. Tilton had told me. There was a time, I frankly own, when I credited his story; but when I found him celling so many contradictory tales, and proving false to his promises, I lost all faith in him, and came, all too slowly, to the condusion that he had accused Mr. Beecher falsely and formed a conspiracy to ruin him. My lips are no longer sealed by any promise of silence. I can honor ably tell all I know, which in substance is this: that Mr Titton told me confidentially, as long ago as 1870, of his accusations against Mr. Beecher, confessing at the same time that he had himself been guilty of the same things for which he excused himself on the ground that, as h alleged, his wife had broken their marriage covenant, so that it was no longer binding upon him. I hope to which I now believe to be utterly false.

Reporter-Is it true, as Mr. Carpenter says, that you nce prepared a statement for Mr. Titton to sign in re-

gard to Mrs. Woodhull 1

Mr. Johnson-The truth, which Mr. Carpenter in his desire to serve Mr. Tilton, has but partially stated, is this: Mr. Carpenter came to me long before my connec sould not be done to help Mr. Tilton in his poverty by increasing the circulation of The Golden Age. I told him would gladly do anything in my power to help Mr. Tilton, but there was one obstacle to the success of any such effort which he alone could remove. It was his association with Mrs. Woodhuil and his public indorsement of her that was killing The Golden Age. Mr. Carpenter agreed with me in this, expressing his disgust at the Woodhull memoir. He thought he could per suade Mr. Tilton to publish a card acknowl edging that he had made a great mistake in writing that memoir and in his intimacy with its subject; and he asked me to write a card which, if accepted by Mr. Tilton, would answer the purpose. I did so, but Mr. Carpenter could not persuade Mr. Tilton to sign it. He sked me if I thought Mr. Beecher was friendly to Tilton, and would be willing to aid him. I told him that I had no authority to speak for Mr. Beecher, but that I felt sure he would be glad to have The Golden Age succeed. But I said as long as Mr. Tilton stands before th public as the indorser of Mrs. Woodhull it will of course be impossible for Mr. Beecher to say a word publicly in his behalf. Mr. Carpenter agreed with me in this, and said he would do his best to persuade Mr. Tittou to make a public retraction of his folly.

MR. TILTON RETICENT.

NO SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT TO BE MADE. Mr. Tilton has evidently become weary of the hosts of reporters that have called at his house for three weeks past at all hours of the day and night, for these who sought for interviews with him yesterday were pleasantly met, but did not find him communicative regarding his case. He has, indeed, been reticent for several days. He began yesterday to set things to rights. A great number of letters and private papers have been collecting for many years, and he concluded them for preservation. Elward Underhill was assisting him during a portion of the day. The impression that a supplemental statement is in preparation is erroneous. Mr. Tilton regards his contribution to the records of the Examining Committee as complete, and the work he has taken up for a day or two is a recreation, and of no public significance. Mr. Gaynor is still determined to press his suit against

Mr. Thiton, but ex-Judge Morris thinks that it is trifling and ought to be dismissed, and District Attorney Winslow betrays no interest in the matter, and it is commonly understood that there will be an end of the affair

WHO CIRCULATED THE SCANDAL. THE STORY SAID TO HAVE BEEN TOLD TO FIFTY PROPLE.

Mr. Tilton, in his statement before the Comattee, endeavored to show that he had always desired. for the sake of peace, to keep the seandal from the ear of the public, and had even gone so far as to make great sacrifices of good sense and reputation. Following is an extract bearing upon this point from the published statement:

Through the influence of Mr. Beccher's friends the opinion has long been diligently propagated that the scandal was due to Mr. Tilton, and that the alleged facts were malicious inventions by thin to avenge himself for supposed and imaginary wrongs done to him by Mr. Becener. Many words were spoken from time to time by Mrs. Tilton to the praise and culogy of Mr. Beccher, which, being extensively quoted through his congression, nightened the impression that Mr. Tilton was Mr.

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PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. THE DEBATE ON THE RECESS-IMPORTANT SPEECH FROM M. GAMBETTA DENOUNCING THE ASSEMBLY AND THE SEPTENNATE-THE MOTION TO KAISE THE STATE OF SIEGE REJECTED-A RECESS OF FOUR

MONTHS ORDERED. PARIS, Friday, July 31, 1874. In the Assembly to-day the question of recess came up for debate.

M. Gambetta made an important speech, professedly against a prorogation of the session, but really in favor of the Republic. Prorogation, he said, was simply intended to conceal the impotence of the Assembly, which, although it arrogated constituent powers, had done nothing but successively reject all known forms of government. The Right was responsible for whatever might happen. The organization of the Septennate was as impossible as that of the monarchy. He made a powerful appeal for the establishment of the Republic, which would give peace and union to France, and concluded by demanding that the state of seige be raised.

The speaker was tumultuously applauded by the

Left. During the subsequent debate the Marquis de Franclien, a Legitimist, declared that he considered it his right and duty to do everything in his power to reëstablish the monarchy.

This caused great excitement, and the Left called for the yiews of the Government on the sub-Gen. de Cissey, Vice-President of the Ministerial

Council, replied that the Government would seek with firmness and impartiality to make its power respected by all parties.

A motion to raise the state of siege was rejected by a vote of 282 Yeas to 306 Nays. The motion to adjourn on the 6th of August until

the 30th of November was finally carried by a large

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN.

THE BREACHES OF NEUTRALITY IBY FRANCE SPECI-FIED-AID AND COUNTENANCE ACCORDED TO THE CARLISTS - SUPPOSED DISAFFECTION OF THE SPANISH NAVY-A CARLIST LOAN NEGOTIATING AT PARIS. MADRID, Friday, July 31, 1874.

The Imparcial makes the following specifications f complaint against France: Arms bearing the royal initials of Don Carlos have

been publicly sold at Bayonne. A manufactory at Bordeaux has been allowed to undertake contracts for supplying the Carlist army with boots and shoes.

The Duchess of Madrid, wife of Don Carlos, has been suffered to reside at Pau without being in-The demand for the extradition of the chief

Savalls, on account of various criminalities, was refused by the French Government, and his return into Spain was not prevented. The Prefect of the Department of the Lower

Pyrenees, who permitted the public entry of the Carlists into Spain, is still retained in office.

Thousands of armed recruits for the Carlists have crossed the frontiers. Finally, two cargoes of arms from France have

been landed for the Carlists. PARIS, Friday, July 31, 1874. Intimations are thrown out by the press that the advent of the German squadron in Spanish waters may cause the Spanish navy to pronounce in favor

of the Carlists. Le Temps reports that the issue of a loan of \$6,000. 000 for the Carlists has been commenced and that out of the proceeds so far realized \$2,000,000 were forwarded to Spain to-day.

LONDON, Friday, July 31, 1874. The telegraph office at Santander has refused to accept any dispatch relating to military operations and the events of the war.

TEMPLE BAR IN LONDON PRONOUNCED IN-

SECURE. LONDON, Friday, July 31, 1874.

The excavations for the new law courts have rendered Temple Bar unsafe, and the traffic under it, between the Strand and Ficet-st., is inter-heted, causing nuch inconvenience.

LATER.-Travel has been resumed through Temple lar, that structure having been propped up and declared

FOREIGN NOTES.

Emancipation Day will be celebrated at ondon, Canada, to-day, by the colored citizens under the auspices of the ladies of the Victoria Court, Order of

Association yesierday a resolution to make all transactions in produce cash on delivery was rejected by a The Hon. Mr. Irwin has resigned his portfolio in the local Government of Quebec, and other de-

At a meeting of the Montreal Corn Exchange

fections are said to have taken place. It is reported that the Premier will resign, and the Hon. Mr. Joly be called on to form a new Government. The Chinese Government is about to estab-

ish a consulate in San Francisco, the six Chinese companies there having agreed to defray the expenses of the consulate. It is believed that an American will be appointed, with a Chinaman as Vice-Consul. In London a company is being organized to

provide in the heart of that city an aquarism and Sum-mer and Winter garden, and to afford facilities generally for the promotion and encouragement of artistic, scientine producted asterocouragement of artistic, scientific and musical tastes. A freehold site his been produced for the proposed garden, facing the Houses of Parliament and Westvunster Abbey, and within a few minutes' walk of Charing Cross.

Washington, July 31 .- Lieut. Perry Garst sordered to the Asiatic Station; Midshipmen Prank I. Milligan, Lucien Hynne, Wm. E. Whitfield, and Chas. W. Haskell, to duty on the Asiatic Station; Passed Assistant Engineer W. L. MacCarty is ordered to special duty at Chester, Penn.; Lieut, Fredk. Collins is de tached from the Asiatic Station and ordered to return some; Chief-Engineer A. T. Green is detached from special duty at Newburgh and ordered to the Benicia, elieving Chief-Emmneer Geo. F. Kurtz, ordered home; Passed Assistant Engineer J. H. Chasmar is detached from special duty at Chester, Penn., and ordered to the Asiatic Station.
PORTSMOTH, N. H., July 21.—8ix out of the right writers in the construction department at this Navy-Yard were discharged to-day by orders from Washing-

Commander Thomas H. Eastman, Lieut.-Commander McCook, and Sail-Maker Stephen Scaman are de-d from duty at this station and placed on waiting orders.
The U. S. steamer Mayflower arrived at this port from

ACCIDENT ON THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD. ALBANY, July 31 .- While the Sharon express was going from Sharon to-day to Cobleskill on the Cherry Valley branch of the Susquehanna Railroad, one of the cars was thrown from the track and turned over and over. There were about 30 parcengers in the car half of whom were more or less bruised, but none seriously injured. The following were pretty badly hurt: ously injured. The following were pretty badly hurt;
Mrs. St. John of Orange, N. J., an old haty; her husband, crippled with rheumatism and unable to walk,
was found under the car unscratched; Mrs. Dunban,
wife of Gen. Dunham of New-York; Charles Schifferdecker of Albany; William Ross of New-York, ribs
broken; Levi Feist of New-York, thead braised; Mr.
Cohn of New-York, slightly hurt; and another passenger, name and residence unknown.

The accident was caused by a depressed rail. A surgeon on board the train dressed the wounds of all the injured. A special train was sent out from here to bring in the injured, and those going down the river took the

ACCIDENT AT LONG BRANCH. LONG BRANCH, July 31 .- Mrs. William Weaver

was accidentally killed at the Highlands this afternoon. he was crossing on the side track when the down train for New-York came along, and before she had time to get out of the way she was struck by the engine and received injuries from which she died in a few minutes. Her husband, in attempting to rescue her, was also knocked down and seriously injured.